PATH WINDS by The WATER GARDEN TO The HOUSE

it, was then a fertile pasture in ortification built there during the walls is a most interesting correct formal garden. whose thought and energy have of age which exists only in a well shaded avenue, bor-

Combined Contact Insecticide YOUR DEALERS, OR DIRECT. COOK & SWAN CO., INC., Dept. 148 Front St., New York, U.S.A.



Shore of Massachusetts Bay was between two wooded hills. The homeeopled with hardy pioneers who stead itself, colonial in design, stands the forest and opened up rare in the midst of velvety lawns. On the ristas for future generations to de- southwest or ocean side of the house nd beautify. The rocky head- is a great circular veranda, supported at Beverly, known as Hospital by delicate white columns and banked sich still remain the ruins of an old acteristic feature of the old mansion The garden is situated at one sid of 1812. Upon this headland to- of the house, on land which originally far away from the desty thor-fare, and hidden behind high valley, bordered by the sea. The architects, Messrs. Little and Brown, This were therefore confronted by rather a complicated problem. It was finally solved by filling in the land and buildof the circle, is a lily pond, and the this level. Still another terrace is terraces makes it possible to have a wings. and also to utilize a small amount of space to the best advantage, for al-

hough not large, this garden conforms marble steps that lead to the main are borders which are carefully planted to bloom continuously throughout the akes its place, and the color harmony s but little changed from week to week. One of the most beautiful of soms and its dark green leaves make

during the season. cate flowering plants which also vary as the weeks pass by, and at the cormixed planting of spiress and tall pering the intersecting paths, which are nearly hidden in the masses of bloom. Here are brilliant phlox, showy penstamon and mallows delicately tinged with pink and white, campanulas, larkspur and popples. Against the vine covered wall are sturdy rudthe stiff, sword shaped leaves of the

Lovett's Pot Grown Strawberry Plants give a crop of finest berries from two to ten months from planting—the Everbearing varieties in two months; the others the following June. Dimes paid for them quickly turn to dollars; dollars to eagles. Many kinds adapted to all soils, ripening from earliest to latest; including the invaluable Van Fleet Hybrids and the best Everbearing varie-Gur Booklet No. 2 gives full instructions for planting and culture, descriptions and in the sunlight.

J. T. LOVETT, Inc., Box 146, Little Silver, N. J.

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SHADES and COLORS These beautiful, deliciously fragrant flowers,

rivaling the gardenia or jasmine and orange blossom, can now be had in a great range of beautiful colors, including pure white, deep yellow; ranging from blue through lavender, violet, mauve and lilac; pink, marcon, buff, light brown, &c.
Pots of Freesias are very ornamental, and a single pot will delicately scent a large room.

EASY TO GROW. Freesias are easy to grow in the conservatory or window garden. The culture is Complete instructions are sent with each

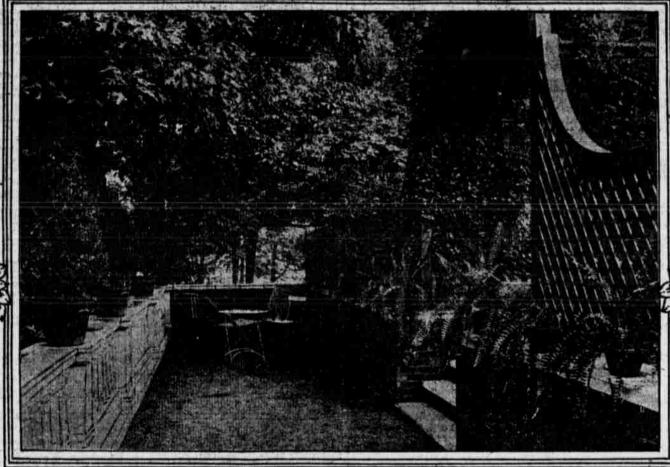
Planting should be started in August-September, so order bulbs at once while the stock is complete. You are sure of the genuine Fardel hybrids when

purchasing of the introducer. Price. Per Doz. Per 100. Per 1,000 Separate colors..... \$2.00 \$12.00 \$100.00 Mixed colors..... \$1.00 \$7.50 \$70.00

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PLANS AND ADVICE FOR AMATEURS A
SPECIALTY. Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.

The Dudley L. Pickman Estate, Hospital Point, the Rocky Headland at Beverly, on the Famous North Shore of Mässachusetts Bay



THE LOWER LEVEL IS A WIDE WALK SHADED by

ground, a high brick wall with a of attention as they bend gracefully vestors who should know bet'er than semi-circular recess containing the toward their compatriots, the Japanese to put their money in any such bauble.

william, and tail, rosy spikes of fox-made up of individual units. They are glove. The hollyhocks uncuri their good things for investors to let severe vations thus planned comprise several silken petals, shaking out the tucks ly alone, interesting ideas not generally found and wrinkles of the buds like newly in gardens of this size. The use of awakened butterflies stretching their DR, LIPMAN SENT TO EUROPE

All through the mazes of paths and color the bees work with their accustomed zeal, carrying the pollen dust from flower to flower. Finally, druni with the nectar of the garden, they fly unsteadily over the wall out into the world beyond, to bear the seeds of plant life, who knows where?

The upper terrace, which has the ffect of a balcony, overlooks the ummer. As one flower passes another whole garden. Against the high wall a border of low growing white roses the dainty heliotrope, wake a delightthe border's family is the illy, which ful color scheme. Cambering masses bloms in July. Its pure white blos- of wichuriana roses mount the rean exceptionally attractive showing gray delphiniums two solemn cedars, tand guard like soldiers on a parapet. The borders are outlined with dell- Hardy vines are trained at intervals

Beneath the semi-circular terrace the lily pond and fountain stand out in white relief against the riotous verdure. The white blossoms and green leaves of the water lily float upon the placid surface of the pond, and beneath the goldfish dart swiftly through beckias, bursting into bloom behind the mesh of intertwining stems. A bit

of color is introduced by pots of red geraniums upon the limestone coping At the end of the garden path is an arch, covered with vines and ramble roses, which is the entrance to the ower terrace. There are no flowers on this terrace, and it is almost hidden from view by a high, latticed wall, outlined by a white balustrade. The wall is ornamented by pots of delicate trees. Here on a warm afternoon tea be served at an attractive table which stands at the end of the terrace. Through a vista of stately shade trees

The garden is not an early one. It autumn, and its rarest beauties are not revealed until the middle of July crop. From then on until the last breath of summer it presents one glory after seautiful simplicity of the garden spring. Here the charm depends upon the luxuriant growth and brilliancy of flowering, together with the unique as possible. arrangement of the terraces, which provides the changing viewpoint so essential to a formal garden. The general impression of the garden, however, is not stiff and conventional, but charmingly intimate, which is the true spirit of the formal garden. The lily pond alone is the nearest approach to formal architecture. In too many gardens little attention is given to the planting from the point of view of the nassing and distribution of color. Sometimes there is too much emphasia here, or too little there; sometimes the whole effect is gaudy, and again it is undertoned. At this Beverly garden, however, both discretion and good

#### MARY HARROD NORTHEND. HOGS MAKING MONEY.

taste have been united to make a

brightly tinted, harmonious garden.

Several readers have sent in adver isements, emanating from different States, offering investors an opportunity to share in the profits of hog raising syndicates and wish to know

lividual investors.

The advertisements do not say who sociation the hogs are that make the money. It is a fact that there is money in

A bewildering array of live stock, and not from the capital Japanese bell flowers claim their share stock of a company peddled out to in- of the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's As-

iris, across the way.

It is very rarely that any of the In another border grow the bright animal raising syndicates succeed The

# TO STUDY NITROGEN PROBLEMS

honor of having a representative sent to Europe by the United States Government to study nitrogen problems

pacity of dean and director of the Agricultural College and experiment stations but also one of the leading fertilizer authorities in the world, has gone to France, being sent by the Gov-ernment to study fertilizer problems ing countries of Europe

Dr. Lipman will spend ten weeks visiting experiment stations and depart-

College and experiment stations, of articles by Dr. Lipman, giving the results of his observations in Europe.

As the crops in the garden are harvested and spaces left bare there is still time to make final sowings of need and setting out plants, to utilize

the bare plots. Cauliflower and savoy cabbage plants may be set out. As soon as they become established and begin to grow, hurry them along by applying trepared sheep manure. If the plot izer depositor will be found a great labor saver. It deposits the fertilizer just where it is needed and does the ferns and huge vases containing bay It is made at Clinton, N. Y., and another year will be handled by the seedsmen and implement dealers. Cel-

ery plants also may be set out now. beyond, the ocean sparkles and dances endive, kale, lettuce, parstey, early Beets, bush beans, carrots, chard, peas, radishes, spinach and turnips own at once will give another crop. is designed for the late summer and Lettuce and radishes may be sown again in two weeks for a second late

Onlon seed sown now will produce young onions for table use. Perenplal or too onions should be planted uary or marble fragments mar the for an early crop of young onlons next

Keep the ground well cultivated se the crops will mature as rapidly

#### SEVEN GENERATIONS OF NURSERYMEN.

J. Edward Moon, the president of the American Association of Nurserymen, is a direct descendant of an old family of nurserymen whose forefathers came to America from England long before the Revolution and settled near Morrisville, Pa., where the nursery ha ever since been conducted. The Tirm name now is the William H. Moon Company.

James Moon settled at Morrisville in 1681. James Moon, a grandson and the great-great-grandfather of James M. Moon, who is president of the company to-day, engaged in raising fruit trees in Bucks county, Pa., in 1749. In 1349 Mahlon Moon purchased the tract which is still used by the present proprictor and issued his first catalogue of nursery stock in that year.

William H. Moon, the oldest son of Mahlon Moon, learned his trade with his father, and in 1872 established nurseries of his own, specializing in evergreens. For seven years he was presi-The advertisements appeal for from dent of the Pennsylvania Horticultural \$100 to \$1,000 and more will no doubt Society, and was active in founding e taken if it is to be had from in- the Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association and Ornamental Growers As-

Samuel C. Moon, the second son of Mahlon Moon, continued the nursery raising hogs properly, in a suitable tusiness established by his father. He location by some one who makes the was a great student of horticulture

James M. Moon, a brother of Will-iam H. and Samuel C., is president of the company. J. Edward Moon is secmanager and treasurer.

Not far from the nurseries is an old pear tree supplied by James Moon that was set out in 1776, and it is still bearing fruit. The nursery records show that this tree sold for a shilling. English money was the currency used

#### WILD TREES UNSUITABLE FOR nated for four or five days. HOME PLANTING.

ing is not successful as a rule. In the first place wild trees are likely to grow where they are crowded and are drawn or tailer than they should be. Others have not had an opportunity to deand gather data throughout the lead- velop evenly and may be well shaped on one side only. Then the roots have tances and the trees cannot be re ments of agriculture in England, moved without breaking off important France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Nor- roots, so the tree will be a long while

> where they develop evenly on all sides, and are frequently transplanted and root pruned, which keeps them from growing too spindling and the roots are thus confined to a small area, s the trees can easily and safely be transplanted.

In making home plantings it is a

at the time of his death was president for it is here that the worm does its most destructive work.
For the gardens or small plots

Use one pound of arsenate of lead to five pounds of hydrated lime, applying retary and sales manager, and his with the hand. Again, be sure that it brother, Henry T. Moon, is general hits the under side of the leaf! larger plots use a blower to distribute

> ous to man as well as to worm. Beware of treating beans the pods of

> The worms will begin to die about forty-eight hours after the application, but will not be completely extermi-This is not the first appearance

bers to be of any consequence. It has a voracious appetite, and beans of any acceptable to his palate, to judge by the wholesale destruction which has been going on in this State lately.

plants with bordeaux every two weeks. and every ten days makes assurance If not checked blight will kill the

keep the potato bugs down.

## DISEASES OF THE TOMATO.

Mosaic is a common disease of toma oes. On the leaves it is indicated by nial and may be had either in white a mottling of yellow areas between the



A field of freesias in the island of Formosa.

grave error to attempt to use wild | veins. The blossoms of the plants drop If many trees are to be used it is plants are small and deformed. advisable to visit a nursery and personally select each specimen.

### "LIMA BEAN WORM" DOING SERIOUS DAMAGE.

Vast hordes of destructive small green worms have been laying waste The disease first shows itself in blackthe bean fields of the southern half of New Jersey. Entomologists of the State experiment station, camping on their trail, have dubbed them "Lima is Berdeaux made of 5 pounds of cop-Bean Worms," and are recognimending per sulphate, 5 pounds of lime and 50 the following treatment for their destruction:

Arsenate of lead has proved deadly to them. For every acre to be sprayed mix together from four to six pounds the leaves. The spots increase in size of arsenate of lead, an equal amount and finally become hard, dry and dark of freshly slaked stone lime and the amount of water ordinarily used in leaves drying up and clinging to the that will mean extra work next year. spraying an acre of vegetables. Spray thoroughly, being sure that the solunoney from the development of the and an authority on evergreens, and tion hits the under sides of the leaves. Spraying with 4-4-59 Bordeaux

off and what few fruits remain on the Plant pathologists differ as to the cause of this disease and it is not

sequently no positive means of control s known Late blight is likely to be prevalent appear similar to those killed by front. ened areas on the leaves, fruit and

known positively what causes it, con-

stems. This is the same as late blight of potatoes. The remedy is 5-5-50 Bordeaux. That

gallons of water. Spraying should begin with the rainy season. Leaf spot is indicated by minute water-soaked spots on the underside of

and sometimes form large blotches, the stalk until broken off by the wind. The weeding out she seedling weeds, started spots may occur on the stems also.

Nicctine sulphate may be mixed with Bordeaux to control aphids:

Other commercial sprays may be used successfully, such as orchard brand Bordeaux zinc, sulco, which have given good results.

#### MEMORIAL TO APPLE TREE ORIGINATOR.

the Rome Beauty apple the Ohio State Horticultural Society held its annual summer meeting at Proctorville July 23, where a memorial was dedicated to H. N. Gillett, who was instrumental in

the propagation of the variety/ a freak graft. The sprout was given by Joel Gillett to his son, who set it out in a corner of a field near Proctorville, on the bank of the Ohio River, 102 years ago, and it stood there until 1860, when it was swept away by a

was found to produce apples of such excellent quality that it was named Rome Beauty-Rome from the township and Beauty from its appearance, Rome Beauty has not only retained its position as the foremost commerthis worm in New Jersey, but never cial apple of southern Ohio but is now before has it come in sufficient numgrown in every State east of the Misdssippi River and in some States west of the Mississippi.

## CAMPANULAS AS POT PLANTS.

At the H. H. Rogers estate at Southampton, N. Y., are rows of great vases the way of a community enterprise for in which campanula pyramidalis are grown. In England this variety is flower. The Rogers estate is the only place where this plant has been obwill decay. served under this treatment. It is an excellent plant for the con-

servatory or for light corridors of the house, growing six or seven feet high, beginning to lose vitality. Cut there from which it derives its common down to within a foot of the ground name. In France it is quite generally or to one or two buds of their tase, used for house decoration.

Campanula pyramidalis is a peren-next year. or blue flowering varieties. It can be started in cold frames, or in the open ground any time so long as the seedtablished before winter. When the ground freezes give the plants a light covering of straw. It is not until the second season that the plants are potted and brought inside for decorative purposes, which should be done before the flowers begin to show it

To obtain strong plants the best plan is to sow the seeds in a cold frame early in the spring, moving the seedlings out into the open garden as soon as the plants are large enough to handle.

Campanulas like a rich soll, which should be worked down fine to suit the requirements of the delicate seedlings. Here they remain until the following spring, when they are taken up and potted. They are then left outdoors in a sunny location until they begin to flower. For pots the soil should be very

porous. One part sand, one part leaf mould and two parts sandy loam is Care must be used in watering.

little liquid manure will be beneficial. Other varieties of campanula may also be used for pot plants and require the same treatment.

If the prohibition bill stands in its present form the demand for grape vines the next year or two will exceed the supply.

This is a good season to use manure water freely throughout the garden. It can be conveniently made by soaking prepared sheep manure in an old pail \$1.00. Iris, 8 beautiful varieties. \$1.00 Page or barrel. Apply about the color of weak tea. Once a week will not be too often for most plants.

Dahlias coming into flower require luring rainy weather and the plants plenty of water. They have been watered naturally lately, but now be careful that they do not dry out.

Candidum lilies should be planted in August

Freesias potted as soon as the builds can be obtained will give beautiful, weet scented flowers during the winter, a season when flowers are scarce. Many amateur gardeners who have not tried freesias do not realize what attractive pots of flowers they make and how easily they are grown.

Do not let any weeds go to seed, as by the gardener's neglect this season.

should be begun with the seedling up, is the best time to weed. If the plants as soon as they begin to grow weeds are left out on the top of the well.

Do not forget that autumn is a good time to plant evergreen trees, peonles

and iris. The indications are that Dutch bulbs such as tulips, hyacinths, &c. will be scarce. Get orders in to the dealers early, to be sure of having a

Do not allow cucumbers to ripen on the vines, as this shortens the bearing season of the plants.

supply. It will be a case of first come

first served this season.

matics as a factor in rural social life. the State fair at Syracuse will have tre at which regular performances will be given.

The purpose of this theatre is to show that any rural community of cou try village can add to its enjoyment and its social life by means of dramatic performances of a high order. and yet which will cost but little in money, time a. d effort. Workers in rural social o. animations at Cornell, with the cooperation of the Cornell Dramatic Club, composed of students at Cornell Unit reity, are going to present at least two on -act plays, with the stage management, scene shifting, and all other parts of the performance in the hands of amateurs

and students. The presentation will show visitors to the fair how much can be done in the advancement of rural social intercourse, and the entoyment of good

Summer thinning of climbing roses is desirable, after flowering, where the

Cut out the oldest stems which are from which young shoots will start

This gets the useless wood out of the way, so the young growth will have more room, light and air to develop in.



All extra large plants, separately labele fend your order now; plants will be m.

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onies, & choice varieties, \$1.0 with cultural directions. EDWARD WAL-FERTILIZER LIMO

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